

THE



MAN.

NO. 3.—VOL. I.

NEW YORK, FEBRUARY 22, 1834.

PRICE ONE CENT.

(From Cobbett's Register of Dec. 7.)

RIGHTS OF INDUSTRY.

It is very well known, that the whole country is in a stir with what are called "TRADES UNIONS." This has become so formidable a matter, that it demands the attention of every one who meddles at all with public affairs. I have just received from Lancashire, and under the frank of my honorable colleague, an account of a society of which he himself is a member, and of which he himself is one of the managers. I have long been contending that labor had not its just reward; that those who do the work have long been unfairly treated; and that, at last, it must, in some way or another, end in their being better treated. The working people have long been combining in one way or another to obtain better treatment; and at last they seem to have combined for some practical purpose. The nation has been divided very nearly into two classes, the idlers living chiefly on the taxes, in one way or another, and the industrious, who have their earnings taken from them to maintain the idlers. Lord BACON has said, and the history of the world has said, that no state can long stand in peace, and maintain its power, in a state of things like this. The people hoped that a reformed Parliament would make a complete change in this respect; and they have been completely disappointed. Therefore, casting aside all disquisitions relative to forms of government, and political and constitutional rights, they have betaken themselves to what they deem the best method of insuring them sufficiency of food and raiment in return for their labor. Many of the employers enter into the views of the workmen; and we are now about to see whether a working people will continue to live upon potatoes and salt, while so large a part of their earnings is taken from them to give to pensioners, sinecure people, men and women, half-pay people, retired-allowance people, military-academy people, and to bands of usurers, who pretend to have a mortgage upon the labor of the child that is in the cradle. The Government newspapers have been recommending the Parliament to pass a law to put an end to these unions. Better to call for a law to prevent those inconvenient things called *spring-tides*. Were there no other circumstance than that of the name of JOHN FIELDING being found in the list of these friends to the *rights of labor*, that alone would be sufficient to satisfy me that the thing was right; but I have been contending for these rights all my life-time; and now, I verily believe, I shall see them recognised and established; and that, in a very short time, we shall not find even a Methodist parson, to tell a working man that it is right that he should have neither bread nor meat, while those who live on his labor are wallowing in luxury. I have no time for further remark. The following paper will convince every man of sense that some great change is at hand.

Prince's Tavern, Princess-st., Manchester, }
Monday, Nov. 25, 1833. }

At a meeting called at the above time and place, of the Working People of Manchester, and their Friends, after taking into their consideration—

That society in this country exhibits the strange anomaly of one part of the people working beyond their strength, another part working at worn-out and other employments for very inadequate wages, and another part in a state of starvation for want of employment;

That eight hours' daily labor is enough for any human being, and, under proper arrangements, sufficient to afford an ample supply of food, raiment, and shelter, or the necessaries and comforts of life, and that to the remainder of his time every person is entitled for education, recreation, and sleep;

That the productive power of this country, aided by machinery, is so great and so rapidly increasing, as, from its misdirection, to threaten danger to society by a still further fall in wages, unless some measure be adopted to reduce the hours of work, and to maintain, at least, the present amount of wages:—

IT WAS UNANIMOUSLY RESOLVED,

1. That it is desirable that all who wish to see society improved and confusion avoided, should endeavor to assist the working classes to obtain "FOR EIGHT HOURS' WORK THE PRESENT FULL DAY'S WAGES," such eight hours to be performed between the hours of six in the morning and six in the evening; and that this new regulation should commence on the first day of March next.

2. That in order to carry the foregoing purposes into effect, a society shall be formed, to be called "The Society for promoting National Regeneration."

3. That persons be immediately appointed from among the workmen to visit their fellow-workmen in each trade, manufacture, and employment, in every district of the kingdom, for the purpose of communicating with them on the subject of the above resolutions, and of inducing them to determine upon their adoption.

4. That persons be also appointed to visit the master manufacturers in each trade, in every district, to explain and recommend to them the adoption of the new regulation referred to in the first resolution.

5. That the persons appointed as above shall hold a meeting on Tuesday evening, the 17th of December, at eight o'clock, to report what has been done, and to determine on future proceedings.

6. That all persons engaged in gratuitous education on Sundays and during the week days, be respectfully invited to make arrangements for throwing open their school-rooms to the working classes for two hours a day, (say from one to three o'clock, or from six to eight, or any other two hours more convenient) from the 1st of March next, and that all well-disposed persons be invited to assist in promoting their education when time for such purpose has been secured to them.

7. That subscriptions be now entered into in aid of the fund to be raised by the working classes, for the execution of their part of the proposed undertaking.

8. That another and distinct subscription be also entered into for defraying the expenses of the persons appointed to visit the master manufacturers, and for other general purposes.

9. That the working men and their friends use their utmost efforts to obtain further subscriptions, and that all well-disposed females be respectfully requested cordially to co-operate in this undertaking.

10. That a committee of workmen and their friends be now formed,* with power to add to their number, and to appoint a secretary and treasurer for the Manchester district of the society, described in the second resolution.

11. That this committee be instructed to procure as soon as possible a convenient office in Manchester, which shall be called "The Office of the Society for National Regeneration."†

12. That circulars reporting the proceedings of this meeting be immediately printed, and sent to the masters in every trade in the United Kingdom.

13. That such masters as may be disposed to adopt the proposed regulation for reducing the hours of work, and paying the same wages, are hereby respectfully invited to signify their consent by letter (post-paid) addressed to the Office of the Society in, Manchester.

14. That the Catechism now read, entitled "The Catechism of the Society for Promoting National Regeneration," be adopted.

15. That Messrs. Oastler, Wood, Bull, Sadler, and others, be urgently requested to desist from soliciting Parliament for a ten hours' bill, and to use their utmost exertions in aid of the measures now adopted to carry into effect, on the 1st of March next, the regulation of eight hours' work for the present full day's wages."

16. That the thanks of this Meeting are hereby given to the aforesaid gentlemen, for their long-continued services in the cause of the oppressed of the working classes, and especially in the cause of children and young persons employed in factories.

17. That Mr. Owen be requested to establish committees of the Society for National Regeneration, in every place or district which he may visit, especially in the Potteries, Birmingham, Worcester, Gloucester, Nottingham, Leicester, Derby, and London; and that he be also requested to report to the Office of the Society at Manchester, the names of such individuals as will assist in the present undertaking.

18. That in the first week in January next, the working men in every district throughout Great Britain and Ireland shall make application to their employers for their concurrence in the adoption of the regulation of "eight hours' work for the present full day's wages," to commence on the 1st day of March next.

19. That this meeting earnestly appeal to their fellow men in France, Germany, and the other countries of Europe, and on the continent of America, for their support and co-operation in this effort to improve the condition of the laborer in all parts of the world.

JOSHUA MILNE, Chairman.

* The following is a list of the Committee:—John Fielden, Esq., M. P., Joshua Milne, Esq., George Condy, Esq., Messrs. John Travis, jun., I. W. Hodgetts, George Marshall, William Clogg, Joshua Fielden, Thomas Fielden, John Doherty, Geo. Higginbottom, James Turner, William Taylor, Philip Grant, John Whyatt, George Scott, John Scott, Joseph Scott, Henry Greaves, John Broadie, William Willis, and Robert Owen, Esq.

† The Office of the Society is No. 48 Pall Mall, corner of King-street.

Mrs. Elizabeth Thompson, wife of Joshua Thompson of Livonia, died on the 27th ultimo, in consequence of taking arsenic, which was administered by her nurse, for magnesia. She has left nine children, the youngest but two weeks old.

THE NEW YORK "SAFETY FUND."

(From the Rahway (N. J.) Advocate.)

In looking over the report of the Bank Commissioners, so called, in the State of New York, it strikes me very forcibly that their *Safety Fund* scheme is a grand deception. That while it holds out a view of security to those who take Bank Notes marked "*Safety Fund*" it may and will ensure a vast increase of their circulation, and impose on both the citizens of their own and the neighboring States; and in the event of the failure of a single Bank, placed under that system, even the most obscure and inconsiderable Bank in the State, the plunder committed on the public will be so much the greater, by this very supposed security of the notes.

Look at the statement of the commissioners.—The aggregate capital of all the State banks is \$27,846,460—say twenty-seven millions eight hundred and forty-six thousand four hundred and sixty dollars.

The whole amount of the safety fund, to guard against all possible losses and swindling in forty or fifty banks, is the paltry sum of two hundred and ninety thousand dollars!!

A single Bank, the smallest in the state, may in a week put into circulation four or five hundred thousand dollars, and then stop payment.

My solemn and serious advice to the citizens of my native State (New Jersey) is to refuse every note marked "*Safety Fund*"—or, if compelled to take one in payment of a bad or doubtful debt, pay it away again immediately, and let it go home.

If the present state of difficulty continues six months, I doubt if a single note marked "*Safety Fund*," will be redeemed with specie.

I might remark on the fraud of paying away 8 or 10,000 dollars a year to commissioners for reporting on what they can by no possibility know any thing about; but this more immediately concerns their own citizens.

Editors throughout the State will render an acceptable service to their fellow citizens if they will republish this. It may save our State the loss of some hundreds of thousand of dollars.

AN OLD MAN.

NEW YORK SAVINGS' BANK.—The fifteenth annual report of this institution, was made to the Senate on Tuesday. The amount of deposits received during the year 1833, from 20,015 depositors, was \$1,155,098 33; during which period, \$912,472 25 was drawn out. The whole amount deposited in the institution, [from the commencement of its operations, is \$8,902,137 24; interest received \$951,843 44; interest received during the last year, \$136,342 58. The funds of the institution on the first day of Jan. 1834, consisted of

1st, Funded debt of the state and city of New York, &c.	2,301,598 79
2nd, Bonds and mortgage of public school society, \$40,000, and deposits in Bank of New York and Bank of America,	440,000 00
3d, Real estate, for accommodation of Bank, and furniture,	22,242 78
4th, Cash uninvested, being a balance in the Mechanics' Bank,	310,661 49
[Albany Argus.]	\$3,074,503 05

CONFLAGRATION.—A fire broke out yesterday morning, about 4 o'clock, in the new brick house in King street, owned by Mr. Wm. Andrews, and occupied by Mr. Alexander Macdonald, Auctioneer, which in a few hours left nothing but part of the bare walls standing, and which threatened for some time to involve the neighboring houses, particularly that of Mr. W. C. Ross, as a whole sale grocery, in common ruin.—The extraordinary exertions of the Fire and Hook and Ladder Companies, which were effectually aided by the towns people, preserved however, the adjoining premises from the flames; but much damage and loss was sustained by Mr. Ross, and other of the neighbors, in the property which was hastily thrown into the street to rescue them from the threatened conflagration. There was no one sleeping in the house of Mr. Macdonald at the time, and the fire had made great progress before it was discovered, and the circumstances which led to that discovery were so singular and extraordinary as to deserve notice. A cat which was in the sitting room of Mr. Ross, ran into his bed room, and leaped upon him in his bed, screamed aloud, and appeared in such a state of alarm and distress as to induce Mr. Ross to get out of bed and go into the sitting room, where he soon found himself almost suffocated with smoke.—*York U. C. Courier.*

APPOINTMENT BY THE GOVERNOR.—James Mitchell, Branch Pilot by way of Sandy Hook.

THE MAN. NEW YORK, FEBRUARY 22, 1834.

Contrary to our expectations, we have published "The Man" three times instead of once, this week. Its success so far warrants us to announce that it will appear daily hereafter, commencing on Monday next. Carriers who wish to obtain a birth will do well to apply to-day. —L

THE TURN OUT AT LOWELL.

We learn, by the latest accounts, that the Yankee girls at Lowell are doing themselves much credit by their determined resistance of the attempt of their taskmasters to visit punishment upon them for the sins of Bankism. The run upon the Lowell Banks still continued, and the Banks had been obliged to send to Boston for specie. The following is some account of the proceedings of the factory ladies.

THE TURN OUT AT LOWELL.—We are informed by a gentleman from Lowell, that our account of the "Turn out" amongst the female operatives was far from being exaggerated. The disturbance continued through Saturday. Many of the operatives had left Lowell for their homes, and others had returned to their mills. The following proclamation, declaration, manifesto, or whatever the reader pleases to call it, was circulated at Lowell on Saturday:

Issued by the Ladies who were lately employed in the Factories at Lowell to their associates, they having left their former employment in consequence of the proposed reduction in their wages of from 12 to 25 per cent, to take effect on the first of March.

UNION IS POWER.

Our present object is to have union and exertion, and we remain in possession of our own unquestionable rights. We circulate this paper, wishing to obtain the names of all who imbibe the spirit of our patriotic ancestors, who preferred privation to bondage, and parted with all that renders life desirable—and even life itself—to procure independence for their children. The oppressing hand of avarice would enslave us; and to gain their object, they very gravely tell us of the pressure of the times; this we are already sensible of, and deplore it. If any are in want of assistance, the Ladies will be compassionate, and assist them; but we prefer to have the disposing of our charities in our own hands; and as we are free, we would remain in possession of what kind Providence has bestowed upon us, and remain daughters of freemen still.

All who patronize this effort, we wish to have discontinue their labors until terms of reconciliation are made.

Resolved, That we will not go back into the mills to work unless our wages are continued to us as they have been.

Resolved, That none of us will go back unless they receive us all as one.

Resolved, That if any have not money enough to carry them home, that they shall be supplied.

Let oppression shrug her shoulders,
And a haughty tyrant frown,
And little upstart Ignorance
In mockery look down.
Yet I value not the feeble threats
Of Tories in disguise,
While the flag of Independence
O'er our noble nation flies.—*Boston Transcript.*

The following will give a tolerably correct idea of the horrors that would yet be perpetrated in factories in this country, were the Banking system suffered to continue. Indeed we have already seen accounts of proceedings in American Bank fostered manufacturing establishments which exhibited a state of things not much preferable to that here described.

To the Editor of The Man.

Sir—I have cut a snip from an English paper, containing a statement of the wretched condition of the children of the laboring classes of Great Britain; a condition brought on them, I feel assured, in consequence of privileged bodies having authority to compel the community to receive paper as money, in place of gold and silver. It is this villainy, aided by the many improvements in machine power, that has produced such horrible effects. Now, as the paper money makers all work short hours, or rather but few hours, in each day, the best thing the working classes could do would be to copy their example, and work but few hours too. Short hours will command long prices; long prices promote equality; equality promotes happiness and safety; and in this state of things would be found the Millennium. Yours, W. S.

"The introduction (says Dr. CHALMERS's authority) of the manufacturing of imitative Indian Shawls, about the year 1800, required that each weaver should employ one, two, or three boys, called draw-boys. Eleven to twelve was the usual age, previous to this period, from sending boys to the loom; but as boys of any age above five were equal to this work of drawing, those of ten were first employed; then, as the demand increased, those of nine, eight, six, and even five. Girls were by and by introduced into the same employment, and at equally tender years. Many a struggle the honest and intelligent weaver must have had between his duty to his children and his immediate interests. The idea of his children growing up without schooling must have cost him many a pang; but the idea of losing 2s. 6d. or three shillings per week, and paying school wages besides, proved too great a bribe even for parental affection, and, as might have been expected, mammon in the end prevailed; and the practice gradually became too common and familiar to excite more than a passing regret. Children grew up without either education or the training which the youth of the country derive from the schoolmaster; and every year since 1805, has sent forth its hundreds of unschooled and untamed boys and girls, now become the parents of a still ruder, more undisciplined, and ignorant offspring. Nor was this all. So great was the demand for drawboys, that ever and anon the town-crier went through the streets, offering not simply 2s. 6d., 3s., or 3s. 6d. a week for the labor of boys and girls, but bed, board, and washing, and a penny to themselves on Saturday night."

ANOTHER YET!—The following is from the Augusta (Geo.) Sentinel, of Feb. 10.

The Magnolia Bank of Florida has FAILED. It went to destruction in the usual way; all the stock got into a few hands, finally centred in one person, who got enthralled some how or other, stopt payments *some how or other*, and left the bill holders to get paid no how. They will doubtless, however, be consoled with a luminous statement from the Bank, showing, clearly, that nobody is to blame.

The Floridian has these remarks upon the failure:

The failure of the Magnolia Bank has created great excitement. The documents published to-day, betray a degree of speculation and apparent fraud, rarely witnessed. We say apparent, for a large portion of this community, still rely on the integrity of Mr. Gordon, and believe that he will yet redeem his character from all suspicion of having participated in a speculation, which has already been productive of much distress.

Oh, yes! "Mr. Gordon" will, no doubt, show, in "the usual way," that "nobody is to blame!"

The thing seems to be coming to its end.

We yet think that the votes of two-thirds of the House of Representatives will be had to re-charter the Bank at the present session, and to that result we should cling with hope.—*Evening Star.*

The Editor of the Star judges others by himself. He was secured by the Bank, and, Sam Patch like, he thinks that "some things can be done as well as others." We have not quite so bad an opinion of the members of Congress.

"A LADY SPORTSMAN," (says the Phil. Chron.) "has appeared in England, who has created a good deal of excitement; she attended a fox chase which was distinguished for its length and severity, and came in in gallant style to the death. She was the lady of an officer of the army, and throughout displayed great skill and nerve, riding a horse of fractious disposition; she was presented with the brush."

If our West Point Academy for the education of "officers of the army" be carried to perfection, who knows that, by and by, we shall not have fox hunting officers' ladies?

MR. WIRT, the antimasonic candidate for the Presidency at the last election, died at Washington, on Tuesday last.

The freedom of a negro lad, who made extraordinary exertions to save the courthouse at Milledgeville from destruction by fire, has been purchased by act of the legislature of Georgia for \$1800.

A report has just been published from a Committee appointed by the stockholders of the Harlem Rail Road, by which it appears that the sum of \$412,626.88, has been expended. A part of the road is completed, and about one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, now, are wanted to complete it to Harlem River. In the mean time, the further prosecution of the road is suspended.

'OLD BERKS'!—The following, among several other excellent resolutions, were passed, unanimously, a few days ago, at the largest meeting ever held in Berks county, Pa.

Resolved, That we are opposed on constitutional ground, and those of expediency and prudence, to the incorporation of any banking institution by the government of the United States.

Resolved, That we have the most decided and the most undiminished confidence in our democratic republican principles to answer and attain for us all the valuable and desirable purposes for which governments are instituted, and that it is the people's duty to be continually on the look out and promptly and effectually to crush every attempt, no matter by whom it is made, to depart from them.

State of New York Banks, 1st. Jan. 1834.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Specie,	\$2,196,957	Circulation,	\$15,402,705
Bank notes,	5,623,522	Divid's unpaid,	186,163
Cash items,	844,037	State New York and	
Stocks,	121,249	canal fund,	2,650,911
		Individual deposits,	8,402,739
	8,785,765	United States do,	2,409,533
Discounted debt,	46,496,492	Loans,	694,106
	\$55,232,257	Balance due banks,	1,184,055
			\$30,930,217

ENDLESS LIFE!—Among the petitions presented to Congress on Monday, was one from the Endless Life Association, of Kentucky, setting forth that the petitioners were "subjects of Endless Life" on this earth, and praying the grant of a tract of land for the purpose of erecting upon it the tree of Life, and of gathering together under it the subjects of perpetual life. The grant is very modestly asked, not in fee simple, but merely for the life natural, i. e. endless, of Alexander M'Daniel, who is now 86 years old. Mr. Lyon, who presented the petition, stated that he was requested to present it by Mr. Leonard Jones, one of the petitioners, who was his competitor for the seat which he then held, at the last Congressional election in Kentucky. A petition of similar import was presented last year by Mr. Clay in the Senate.

HORRID MURDER.—Hannah Callahan, the wife of Patrick Callahan, was found dead in her bed on Sunday evening last, in the borough of Wilmington, (Del.)—There appeared but little doubt, from the condition in which she was found, that her husband was the murderer.

THE DUCHESS OF BERRI.—Letters from Italy contain the following:—"We learn from Leghorn, under date of 20th of November, that on the night before last, died the daughter of Madame, Duchess of Berri, now Countess Lucchesi Palli, born at Blaye."

TRADE OF NEW ORLEANS.—During the year ending on the first of January, there arrived at New Orleans, 1733 flat boats, and 1182 Steam boats, with an aggregate tonnage of 214, 505.

"Ma'am," said a quack of Long Island, to a nervous old lady, "your case is a scrutunturnry complaint." "Pray, doctor, what is that?"—"It is the dropping of the nerves, ma'am; the nerves having fallen in the pizarintum, the chist becomes morberous, and the head goes tizarizen, tizarizen." "Ah, doctor," exclaimed the old lady, "you have described my feelings exactly."

A sailor having a mind for a ride, and being unacquainted with a horse's rigging, as he termed it, was very busy in harnessing his nag, when he happened to place the saddle the contrary way. A person near to him observed his mistake, when Jack, looking steadfastly at him, and giving his quid a twist or two in his mouth, said, "How do you know which way I am going to ride?"

Silk Handkerchiefs, the product of the native mulberry, have been manufactured at Dayton, Ohio, and for durability and texture are said to be equal to the best that are imported.

The Providence Patriot says they used to have 'cream ponds in that state, sweetened with Muscavado, and that the margin was covered with trees full of apple dumplings. We don't believe it.

PRINTING.

Job Printing, of every description, executed, at short notice, at the office of the Working Man's Advocate, No. 6 Thames street.

When Frederick of Prussia proclaimed his new code of laws, it rendered lawyers unnecessary, and a very large body of them signed a petition to his majesty, praying his relief and asking what they were to do. Under these circumstances the king wrote this laconic reply: "Such as are tall enough may enlist as grenadiers, and the shortest will do for drummers and fifers."

HOW TO BORROW.—A friend of ours, was thus accosted the other day. "Have you got ten dollars in small bills you will exchange for a X?" "O yes." "Very well," said Jeremy, pocketing the money, "I'll hand you the X tomorrow."—*Lowell Times.*

A traveller on the continent visiting a celebrated cathedral, was shown by the Sacristan among other marvels, a dirty opake phial. After eyeing it for some time, the traveller said, "Do you call this a relic?" "Sir," said the Sacristan, indignantly, "it contains some of the darkness that Moses spread over the land of Egypt."

He that would thrive must rise at five; he that hath thriven may lie till seven.

SQUIRE GABLE'S MARRIAGE CEREMONY.

You bromish now, you goot man dare Vot stans upon de vloer, To hab dish voman for your wife, And lub her ebermore;	Vell, den, I now, vidin dese valls, Vit joy and not vit grief, Bronounce you both to be von mint, Von name, von man, von beef.
To feed her vell wid sourerout, Peens, puttermilk, and cheese, And in all tins to lend your aid, Dat vill promote her ease.	I pooblish now, dese sacred bants, Dese matrimonial ties, Pefore mine vife, Got, Kate, and Poll, And all dese gazing eyes.
Yes, and you voman standin dare, Do bledge your vord, dish tay, Dat you vill take for your husband, Dish man, ant him opey;	Ant, as de sacred scripture say, Vot Got unites togedder, Let no man dare asunder put, Let no man dare tem sever.
Dat you vill ped and board mit him, Vash, iron, and ment his cloas— Laugh ven he smiles, veep ven he s ghs— Dug share his choys and voes.	Ant bridekroom dare, here you stop, I'll not let go your collar, Pefore you answer me dis ting, Dat ish—Vere ish mine dollar.

Single numbers of the Working Man's Advocate may be had at the following places:

H. R. Robinson's Print Store, 52 Courtland street.

Hoboken House, corner of Washington and Canal streets.

A. L. Durkin's, 217 Canal street.

Charles Robinson's Fancy Store, 59 Canal street.

Cronly's House, 15 Park Row.

George Miller's Tavern, 284 Hudson street.

KNOWLEDGE AND INDUSTRY.—The following publications, calculated to promote Useful Knowledge and to enable Useful Industry to obtain its just compensation, are for sale at the office of the Working Man's Advocate, No. 6 Thames street, New York.

HARD TIMES, and a Remedy therefor, \$0 02

SIX ESSAYS ON EDUCATION, from the New York Daily Sentinel, (stereotype edition.) 64

AN ADDRESS TO THE WORKING MEN OF NEW ENGLAND, on the state of Education, and on the condition of the Producing Classes in Europe and America—with particular reference to the effects of Manufacturing (as now conducted,) on the health and happiness of the poor, and on the safety of our Republic. Delivered in Boston, Charlestown, Cambridgeport, Waltham, Dorchester, Mass.; Portland, Saco, Me.; and Dover, N.H. By Seth Luther. (Second Edition.) 182

USEFUL KNOWLEDGE for the Producers of Wealth, being an Enquiry into the nature of Trade, the Currency, the Protective and Internal Improvement systems, and into the origin and Effects of Banking and Paper Money. By William H. Hale. 182

THE MODE OF PROTECTING DOMESTIC INDUSTRY, consistently with the desires both of the North and the South, by operating on the currency. By Clinton Roosevelt. 20

A SHORT HISTORY OF PAPER MONEY AND BANKING in the United States, including an account of Provincial and Continental Paper Money. To which is prefixed an Inquiry into the Principles of the System, with considerations of its effects on morals and happiness. The whole intended as a plain exposition of the way in which paper money and money corporations affect the interests of different parts of the community. By William M. Gouge. \$1 00

MOULTON'S REPORT in the New York Legislature, against the employment of Chaplains. 64

ADDRESS OF THE WORKING MEN OF NEW YORK to the Working Men of the United States. 64

Most of the above works are for sale by the quantity at a liberal discount from the retail prices, which are given. Orders from the country (with directions as to the means of forwarding the books) promptly attended to. d28

The MAN is published at the office of the Working Man's Advocate, 6 Thames street.